

XII.—Synopsis of Fossil Genera and Species from the upper deposits of the tertiary strata of the Siválik Hills, in the collection of the authors. By Capt. P. T. CAUTLEY, Supt. Doáb Canal, and H. FALCONER, M. D. Supt. Botanical Garden, Seháranpur. Northern Doáb, Nov. 15th, 1835.

I. PACHYDERMATA.

1. Elephas.
 1. *E. Primigenius*.
2. Mastodon.
 1. *M. Elephantoides** } *M. Latidens*. Clift.
 2. *M. Angustidens*. } *M. Elephantoides*. Clift.
3. Hippopotamus.
 1. *H. Sivalensis*. (Nob.)
 2. *H. dissimilis*. (Nob.)
4. Rhinoceros.
 1. *R. angustirictus*. (Nob.)
 2. (undetermined.)
5. Equus.
 1. *E. Sivalensis*. (Nob.)
6. Porcus. (Species undetermined.)
7. Anoplotherium.
 1. *A. posterogenium*. (Nob.)
8. Anthracotherium.
 1. *A. Silestrense*? (Pentld.)
9. Chærotherium. (Nob.)
 1. *C. Sivalense*. (Nob.)

II. RUMINANTIA.

10. Sivatherium. (Nob.)
 1. *S. Giganteum*. (Nob.)
11. Camelus. (Species undetermined : two undoubted.)
12. Cervus. (Species undetermined : numerous.)
13. Antilope. (Species undetermined : numerous.)
14. Bos. (Spec. undetermined : 1 new sect. in the genus.)
Indications in teeth, &c. of other genera.

III. RODENTIA.

15. Hystrix.
 1. (Spec. undeterd.)
16. Mus. (Spec. undeterd.) } *Dádupúr* collection : vide
CAUTLEY'S letter, Jour.
A. S. Oct. 1835 ; p. 586.

* We consider the *M. Latidens*, and *M. Elephantoides* of Clift (Transactions of the Geological Society,) to be varieties merely of one species, dependent on age and sex.—C. and F.

IV. CARNIVORA.

17. *Felis*. (Spec. large : No. and character undetermined.)
18. *Canis*. (Species undetermined.)
19. *Hyæna*. (Species undetermined.)
20. *Amyxodon*. (Nob.)
 1. *A. Sivalensis*. (Nob.)
 Indications of other genera.

V. REPTILIA.

21. *Crocodylus*.
 - C. Biforcutus* ?
22. *Gaviala*.
 - G. Gangetica* ?
23. *Emys*. (Several species undetermined.)
24. (*Trionyx*). (Several species undetermined.)

VI. PISCES. (Heads, vertebræ, &c. of unknown fishes.)

VII. TESTACEA. (Univalves and bivalves undetermined.)

XIII.—*Note on the Asurhár of the Rájmahal Hills. By Capt. H. TANNER.*

[The following letter has reference to an extract from BUCHANAN'S geological account of the Rájmahal hills, to which the Editor drew attention on the cover of the May number of the Journal, in consequence of a report having reached him that fossil bones had been discovered in the same range of hills towards Burdwán. This present information removes any hopes of meeting with the expected fossils, and may save the trouble of further search ; for reference sake, the passage is here reprinted :

"The other calcareous matter, in mass, is called *asurhár*, or giant's bones. The greatest quantity is found at a place, in the centre of the hills, called *asurni*, or the Female Giant. As the lime, produced from this substance, is whiter and better than that made from the nodules, a great part has been removed. It occupied a space, on the surface of the declivity of a hill, about 40 or 50 yards in length ; and from the bottom of the hill, extended upwards, from ten to forty yards, and seems to have formed a crust from 2 to 3 feet thick, covered by a thin soil, filled with loose masses of stone. It has evidently been fluid, or at least gradually deposited from water, as it has involved many fragments of stone, some earthy matter, and a few univalve shells, of a species with which I am not acquainted, and cannot therefore say, whether they are a marine or land production*. The masses of stone that had been involved vary from the size of the head to that of a walnut, and the *asurhár*, or calcareous tufa, does not adhere very firmly to them ; so that in breaking, the mass being very hard, these nodules are generally shaken out. Near the quarry I saw no rock ; but all the fragments involved, and those under the calcareous matter, are of a dark-coloured siliceous matter. In this place I saw appearances that, in some measure, justify the native name ; for one piece of the *asurhár* contained what had very much the appearance of a flat bone, with a process projecting at one end. I also observed a curious impression, a semi-cylinder, about three inches in diameter, and 18 inches long, not quite straight, and exposed to view, as if, by breaking the rock, the other half of the cylinder had been removed. The surface of the cavity was wrinkled with transverse folds, like the inside of an intestine, but may have possibly been the bark of a tree, although I have seen no bark with such wrinkles ; I rather suppose that this has been the impression of some marine animal. The greater part of this *asurhár*, as I have said, has been burned by Mr. CHRISTIAN, a Polish merchant of Monghyr, who, I am told, owing

* I have since found these shells in the rivers of Gaya.